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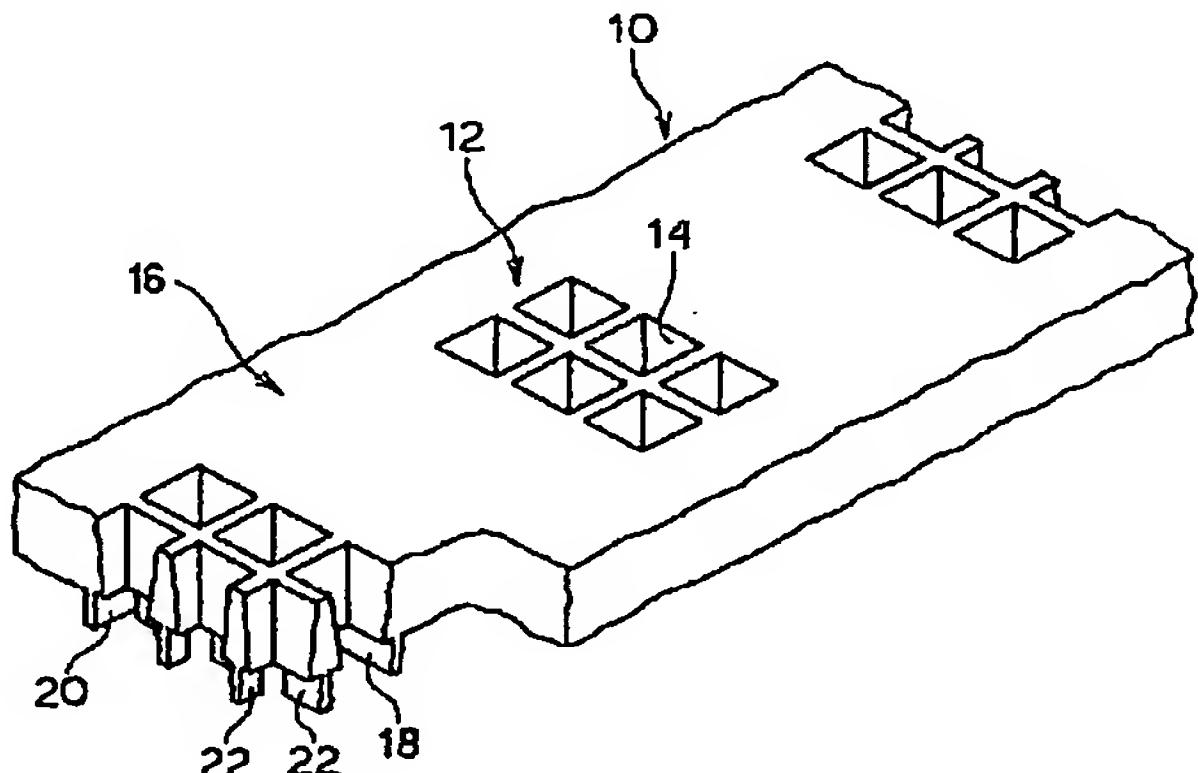
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(54)【発明の名称】スクリーン印刷版

## (57)【要約】

【目的】スクリーン印刷する場合に、被印刷面に転移したインキの拡がりを少なく抑え、その拡がり具合を一定にするとともに、被印刷面上のインキの薄膜の厚みを均一化し、薄膜のエッジを尖鋭化して、薄膜印刷の品質を向上させる。

【構成】スクリーン印刷版10の下面側に、複数個の微細透孔14からなる開口域12の周縁に沿って、下面から直角方向に一定高さだけ突出する細幅仕切り部18、20を一体的に形設するとともに、相互に隣接する微細透孔同士間の下面側に、下面から細幅仕切り部の下端と同一高さ位置まで突出する微細支柱部22を一体的に、開口域内における非透孔部の交差部位下面を除いて形設する。



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印刷物との密着面積を極力小さくしたスクリーン印刷版について記載されている。また、特開昭64-87249号公報には、電解析出により形成されたニッケル被膜からなり、複数個のマスク開口部を有する開口パターンが形成され、マスク開口部の周縁の、被印刷物に接する下面側に凸部が形成されたスクリーン印刷用メタルマスク版が開示されている。これらのスクリーン印刷版を使用してファインラインのスクリーン印刷を行なう場合、通常、薄膜印刷が行なわれる。尚、本明細書中における「薄膜印刷」とは、被印刷面に転写されたインキの厚みが約200μm以下のものを言う。

## 【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところが、従来のスクリーン印刷版を使用して薄膜印刷を行なっても、インキが被印刷面上で拡がってしまい、ファインラインの印刷が困難であった。図19は、そのときの状態を説明するための部分拡大縦断面図である。

【0005】図19において、スクリーン印刷版1の上面に置かれたインキは、矢印で示すように印刷版1の開口部2を通って印刷版1の下面側へ押し出され、被印刷面である、例えばガラス板3の表面にインキ4が薄膜状に転移する。このとき、インキ4は、スクリーン印刷版1の下面側においてガラス板3の表面上を水平方向へ拡がる。このインキ4の拡がりの程度は、メッシュ状スクリーン及びメタルマスクの何れであってもそれほど差が無く、スクリーン印刷版1の開口部2のエッジから、例えば50μm位である。しかも、インキ4の拡がり具合は、一定ではなく、位置によって変化する。この結果、印刷物におけるインキ付着部とインキ非付着部との境界線が波状になるなどして不鮮明になり、プリント配線、半導体デバイス、フラットパネル、ディスプレイデバイスなどの作製に利用されるものである。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】スクリーン印刷は、主として写真製版法により開口部と非開口部とからなる图形、パターンを形成してスクリーン印刷版を作製し、このスクリーン印刷版の上に印刷インキを置き、スクリーン面にスキージを摺接させて前記開口部からインキを押し出すことにより、スクリーンの下に配置された被印刷面にインキを転移させて图形、パターンを転写する印刷方式である。

【0003】このスクリーン印刷に使用されるスクリーン印刷版としては、メッシュ状スクリーン面に乳剤で图形、パターンを形成したものや、ステンレス鋼等の金属薄板をエッチングするなどして形成されたメタルマスク版、或いはサスペンディドメタルマスク版等がある。例えば、特開昭63-303736号公報には、印刷時にスクリーン印刷版の印刷面全面が被印刷物と密着することにより被印刷物表面が汚損されたり傷付けられたりすることを防止するため、メッシュ状スクリーン面に乳剤で印刷パターンを形成しその印刷面に凹凸を形成して被

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印刷物と密着することによる被印刷物表面の汚損や損傷を防ぐために形成されているものであって、印刷面に形成された凸部によって被印刷物上でのインキの拡がりが抑止されることはない。また、特開昭64-87249号公報に記載のスクリーン印刷版は、マスク開口部の周縁の、印刷面側に凸部が形成されているが、その凸部は、意図して形成されたものではなく、エレクトロフォーミング技術を用いたスクリーン印刷版の製造プロセス上形成されたものであって、通常約0.5μm程度の高さしかなく、その凸部によって被印刷物上でのインキの拡がりが止められることはない。

【0007】また、特開昭64-87249号公報に記載されているように、開口パターンをなす複数個の開口部のそれぞれが単一の貫通孔で形成されているスクリーン印刷版では、図20に示すように、スクリーン面にスキージを摺接させて開口部2からインキ4を押し出すようにしたときに、印刷版1に開口部2の中央部で撓みを生じ、被印刷物3の表面に転移したインキ4の薄膜の厚みが、開口部2の周縁部に対応する部分に比べて中央部に対応する部分で薄くなり、印刷厚みの均一性に欠けるといった問題点がある。

【0008】この発明は、以上のような事情に鑑みてなされたものであり、スクリーン印刷によって薄膜印刷を行なう場合に、被印刷面に転移したインキの拡がりを少なく抑え、かつ、その拡がり具合を一定にするとともに、被印刷面上のインキの薄膜の厚みを均一化し、かつ、薄膜のエッジを尖鋭化して、薄膜印刷の品質向上を図ることができるスクリーン印刷版を提供することを目的とする。

#### 【0009】

【課題を解決するための手段】この発明では、スクリーン印刷版の下面側に、複数個の微細透孔からなる開口域の周縁に沿って、下面に対し直角方向に下面から一定高さだけ突出する細幅仕切り部を一体的に形設するとともに、前記開口域を形成する前記複数個の微細透孔の、相互に隣接するもの同士間の下面側に、下面に対し直角方向に下面から前記細幅仕切り部の下端と同一高さ位置まで突出する微細支柱部を一体的に、開口域内における非透孔部の交差部位下面を除いて形設するように構成した。前記微細支柱部は、細幅の板状やピン状などに形成される。

【0010】白抜けの点を印刷するスクリーン印刷版では、非開口域の四方を開口域によって囲むように形成するとともに、細幅仕切り部を開口域と非開口域との境界部分に形成し、開口域を通して被印刷面へインキを転写したときに非開口域に対応する部分が白抜けの点となるようとする。

#### 【0011】

【作用】この発明に係るスクリーン印刷版は、被印刷面と対向する下面側に、開口域の周縁に沿って細幅仕切り部が形設されているため、開口域を通して被印刷面上に供給されたインキは、その水平方向への拡がりを細幅仕切り部によって規制され、インキの拡がりが最小限に抑えられる。また、このスクリーン印刷版は、その下面が、従来のように被印刷面に対し面状に接触もしくは近接するのではなく、細幅仕切り部の下端部を介して被印刷面に対し線状に接触もしくは近接するため、被印刷面上におけるインキの拡がり具合が一定になり、印刷物におけるインキ付着部とインキ非付着部との境界線が鮮明化する。さらに、この発明に係るスクリーン印刷版の下面は、従来のように被印刷面に対して面状に接触するよ

うなことがなく、細幅仕切り部の下端部で被印刷面に対し線状に接触もしくは近接するため、印刷を繰り返し行なっても、インキによる版面の汚れが極めて少なくなる。

【0012】一方、このスクリーン印刷版では、開口域が複数個の微細透孔によって形成されており、かつ、相互に隣接する微細透孔同士間の下面側に、下端位置が細幅仕切り部の下端位置と同一高さにされた微細支柱部が一体的に形設されているため、スクリーン面にスキージを摺接させて複数個の微細透孔からインキを押し出すようにした際に、微細支柱部の下端が被印刷面に当接することにより、印刷版が開口域で撓みを生じないように支持されるので、被印刷面上に転移したインキの薄膜の厚みが部位によって変化するといったことがない。また、微細支柱部は、開口域内において各微細透孔から比較的距離のある非透孔部の交差部位の下面には形設されていないため、複数個の微細透孔を通して被印刷面上に供給されたインキは、その非透孔部の交差部位の直下位置へも容易に流動する。そして、スキージング後に印刷版の下面が被印刷面から離間すると、微細支柱部が位置していた跡へは周囲からインキが流れ込むことになるので、被印刷面上に形成されるインキの薄膜に局部的に凹部が出来ることもない。また、被印刷面上に転移したインキは、開口域の周縁において細幅仕切り部によって堰き止められ、細幅仕切り部に沿ったインキの壁が形成されるので、インキの薄膜のエッジが尖鋭化される。

#### 【0013】

【実施例】以下、この発明の好適な実施例について図面を参照しながら説明する。

【0014】図1ないし図4は、この発明の1実施例を示し、図1は、スクリーン印刷版を破断状態で示す部分拡大斜視図、図2は、スクリーン印刷版を表面側から見た部分拡大平面図、図3は、スクリーン印刷版を裏面側から見た部分拡大平面図であり、図4は、図2のIV-IV矢視縦断面図である。

【0015】このスクリーン印刷版10は、ニッケル(Ni)等の金属材料により形成されている。このスクリーン印刷版10は、強度と精度とが要求されるため、それを例えればNiメッキにより形成しようとするときは、光沢剤の添加による高張力、低伸度のメッキを行なう必要がある。そして、スクリーン印刷版10には、複数個の微細透孔14が縦・横に並列して穿設された開口域12とそれ以外の非開口域16とにより図形、パターンが形成されている。また、スクリーン印刷版10の下面側には、開口域12を囲むようにその周縁に沿って、縦・横各一对の細幅仕切り部18、18、20、20がそれぞれ互いに平行に、一体に形設されている。細幅仕切り部18、20は、下面に対し直角方向に、かつ、下面から一定高さだけ突出している。細幅仕切り部18、20の幅は、例えば15μm以下であり、0に近づくほど好ましい。また、細幅仕切り部18、

20の高さは、例えば5～30μm程度が好ましい。また、スクリーン印刷版10の下面側には、相互に隣接する微細透孔14同士の間に、下面に対し直角方向に突出した細幅板状の微細支柱部22が一体に形設されている。微細支柱部22は、細幅仕切り部18、20の下端と同一高さ位置まで突出するように形設されており、また、微細支柱部22は、開口域12内における非透孔部の交差部位の下面には形設されていない。開口域12の非透孔部の交差部位を挟んで直線上に並列した2つの微細支柱部22の各対向端部間の距離は、例えば20～300μm程度に設定される。また、細幅仕切り部18、20と微細支柱部22の対向端部との間には、例えば10～300μm程度の間隔が設けられている。また、細幅板状の微細支柱部22の幅は、例えば15μm以下にされている。尚、後述するように、微細支柱部をピン状に形成する場合には、例えば底面が20μm×20μm以下の寸法に形成される。

【0016】図17は、この発明に係るスクリーン印刷版10を使用し図示しないスキージによって印刷を行なっているときの状態を説明するための部分拡大縦断面図である。図において、インキは、スクリーン印刷版10の開口域の微細透孔14を通して矢印方向へ押し出され、開口域の形状に対応してガラス板3の表面に薄膜状に転移するが、ガラス板3上のインキ4は、その拡がりを細幅仕切り部20、20によって規制され、最大でも細幅仕切り部20、20の外側縁の部分で流動が止まる。従って、インキの拡がりを20～30μm程度、最善の条件では10μm程度に抑えることができる。また、ガラス板3上におけるインキ4の流動は、スクリーン印刷版10の下面から線状に突出した細幅仕切り部20によって堰き止められるため、インキ4の拡がり具合が一定になり、ガラス板3に転写された画線等のエッジが尖鋭になる。尚、微細支柱部22は、開口域内における非透孔部の交差部位の下面には形設されておらず、また、相互に隣接する微細透孔14同士の間に形設されていて細幅仕切り部18、20付近には形設されていないので、複数個の微細透孔14を通してガラス板3上に供給されたインキ4は、それらの部位の直下位置へも容易に流動する。また、印刷が終わってスクリーン印刷版10の下面がガラス板3の表面から離れると、微細支柱部22が位置していた跡へ周囲からインキが速やかに流れ込むことになる。

【0017】また、このスクリーン印刷版10では、印刷時にスキージからスクリーン印刷版10に対して下向きの力が加わったとき、相互に隣接する微細透孔14同士の下面側に一体に形設された微細支柱部22の下端位置がガラス板3の表面に当接する。これにより、スクリーン印刷版10は開口域で撓みを生じないように支持されるので、ガラス板3の表面に転移したインキ4の薄膜の厚みが部位によって変化するといったことがない。これに対し、図18に示すように、下面に細幅仕切り部7だけが形設され、相互に隣接する微細透孔6同士の下面側に

微細支柱部が形設されていないスクリーン印刷版5では、印刷時に開口域で撓みを生じ、この結果、ガラス板3の表面に転移したインキ4の薄膜の厚みが周辺部に比べて中央部で薄くなる。一方、印刷時に開口域で撓みを生じないように、スクリーン印刷版5の緊張度を維持させるのは困難である。

【0018】次に、上記したような構成のスクリーン印刷版を作製する方法の1例を図5に基づいて説明する。

【0019】まず、図5(A)に示すように、ガラス板24の表面にインジウム・チン・オキサイド(ITO)26を被着して形成された導電性ガラス板(ステンレス鋼板等の金属板を用いてもよい)の表面に、スパッタ(又は蒸着)により銀(Ag)皮膜28を被着形成し、通常の手法により、フォトレジスト液塗布、乾燥、冷却(自然放置)→密着焼付け→現像→水洗→乾燥の各工程を経て、図5(B)に示すように、細幅仕切り部と複数個の微細支柱部とを形成しようとする部位のAg皮膜28面が露出したレジスト膜30を被着形成する。次に、Niメッキにより、図5(C)に示すように、Ag皮膜28の露出面上にNiを析出させ、さらに、細幅仕切り部及び微細支柱部を形成しようとする部位付近のレジスト膜30上にまでNi層を成長させ、全体として一体につながったメッシュ状のNi層とし、さらに、印刷時にメッシュ状部分が破損しない程度の厚みにまでNi層32を成長させた後、水洗する。最後に、レジスト膜30を溶解させるとともに、Ag皮膜28を溶解させて、Ni層32を導電性ガラス板から離脱することにより、図1ないし図4に示すように、Ni材からなり、複数個の微細透孔14によってパターン状開口域が形成され、下面側に細幅仕切り部18、20及び複数個の微細支柱部22が一体に形設されたスクリーン印刷版10が得られる。

【0020】次に、下面にピン状の微細支柱部が一体に形設されたスクリーン印刷版の作製方法の1例を図6ないし図8に基づいて説明する。

【0021】まず、図6(A)に示すように、ガラス板24の表面にITO26を被着して形成された導電性ガラス板の表面にスパッタによりAg皮膜28を被着形成し、通常の手法により、フォトレジスト液塗布、乾燥、焼付け、現像、水洗及び乾燥の各工程を経て、図6(B)に示すように、細幅仕切り部と複数個の微細支柱部とを形成しようとする部位のAg皮膜28面が露出したレジスト膜34を被着形成する。このとき、図6(B)に対応した部分平面図を図8の(B')に示すように、レジスト膜34には、細幅仕切り部を形成しようとする部位に細幅の深溝36が矩形状に形成されるとともに、微細支柱部を形成しようとする部位に微小な深穴38が複数個形成されている。次に、Agスパッタ(又はAg蒸着)により、図6(C)に示すように、レジスト膜34の全表面を被覆するようにAg皮膜40を被着させて、表面に導電性を付与する。続いて、フォトレジスト液塗布、乾燥、冷却(自

然放置) →アライメント密着焼付け→現像→水洗→乾燥の各工程を経て、図6 (D) に示すように、開口域の微細透孔に対応する部位のAg皮膜40面を被覆したレジスト膜42を被着形成する。そして、Niメッキにより、図6 (E) に示すように、Ag皮膜40上にNi層44を形成して水洗する。最後に、レジスト膜34、42を溶解させるとともに、Ag皮膜28、40を溶解させて、Ni層44を導電性ガラス板から離脱させることにより、図7 (F) に示すように、Ni材からなり、複数個の微細透孔48によってパターン状開口域が形成され、下面側に細幅仕切り部50及び複数個の微細支柱部52が一体に形設されたスクリーン印刷版46が得られる。このスクリーン印刷版46を表面側から見た部分拡大平面図を図9に、スクリーン印刷版46を裏面側から見た部分拡大平面図を図10にそれぞれ示す。

【0022】次に、図11ないし図14は、リバースドット(白抜けの点)を印刷するのに使用されるスクリーン印刷版の1例を示し、図11は、スクリーン印刷版を破断状態で示す部分拡大斜視図、図12は、スクリーン印刷版を表面側から見た部分拡大平面図、図13は、スクリーン印刷版を裏面側から見た部分拡大平面図であり、図14は、図12のXIV-XIV矢視縦断面図である。

【0023】このスクリーン印刷版60には、多数個の微細透孔64を穿設することによって開口域62が形成されているとともに、この開口域62によって四周が囲まれた非開口域66が形成されている。このスクリーン印刷版60の非開口域66が、開口域62を通して被印刷面へインキを転写したときに白抜けの点となる部分に対応する。そして、スクリーン印刷版60の下面側には、開口域62の周縁に沿い、換言すると、開口域62と非開口域66との境界部分に細幅仕切り部68が、下面に対し直角方向に突出するよう一体に形設されている。また、開口域62における非透孔部の下面側には、複数個の微細支柱部70が、下面に対し直角方向に下面から細幅仕切り部68の下端と同一高さ位置まで突出するよう一体に形設されている。微細支柱部70は、この実施例ではピン状をなしている。そして、微細支柱部70は、開口域62内における非透孔部の交差部位下面には形設されていない。図11ないし図14に示したような構成のスクリーン印刷版を作製する方法の1例を図15及び図16に基づいて説明する。

【0024】まず、図15 (A) に示すように、ガラス板72の表面にITO74を被着して形成された導電性ガラス板(ステンレス鋼板等の金属板を用いてもよい)の表面に、スパッタ(又は蒸着)によりAg皮膜76を被着形成し、通常の手法により、フォトレジスト液塗布、乾燥、冷却(自然放置)→電子ビーム照射による直接描画(密着焼付けでもよい)→現像→水洗→乾燥の各工程を経て、図15 (B) に示すように、細幅仕切り部と複数個の微細支柱部を形成しようとする部位のAg皮膜76面が露出したレジスト膜78を被着形成する。次に、Agス

パッタ(又はAg蒸着)により、図15 (C) に示すように、レジスト膜78の全表面を被覆するようにAg皮膜80を被着させて、表面に導電性を付与する。続いて、フォトレジスト液塗布、乾燥、冷却(自然放置)→アライメント密着焼付け→現像→水洗→乾燥の各工程を経て、図15 (D) に示すように、開口域の微細透孔に対応する部位のAg皮膜80面を被覆したレジスト膜82を被着形成する。そして、Niメッキにより、図15 (E) に示すように、Ag皮膜80上にNi層84を形成して、その表面を水洗した後乾燥させる。続いて、フォトレジスト液塗布、乾燥、冷却(自然放置)→アライメント密着焼付け→現像→水洗→乾燥の各工程を経て、図16 (F) に示すように、開口域の微細透孔に対応する部位のAg皮膜80面上に形成されたレジスト膜82、並びに、Ni層84の、非開口域に対応する部位及び複数個の微細支柱部を形成しようとする部位以外の部位を被覆したレジスト膜86を被着形成する。次に、過塩素酸を使用してNi層84の露出面に表面処理を施した後、Niメッキにより、図16 (G) に示すように、Ni層84の露出面上にNi層88を形成して水洗する。最後に、各レジスト膜78、82、86を溶解させるとともに、Ag皮膜76、80を溶解させて、Ni層84、88を導電性ガラス板から離脱させることにより、図16 (H) に示すように、Ni材からなり、複数個の微細透孔92によってパターン状開口域が形成され、印刷したときに被印刷面上で白抜けの点となる非開口域と開口域との境界部分の下面側に細幅仕切り部94が一体に形設されるとともに、開口域の非透孔部の下面側に複数個の微細支柱部96が一体に形設されたスクリーン印刷版90が得られる。

【0025】

【発明の効果】この発明は以上説明したように構成されかつ作用するので、この発明に係るスクリーン印刷版を使用してスクリーン印刷を行なうときは、被印刷面に転移したインキの拡がりが少なく抑えられ、かつ、その拡がり具合が一定になって、印刷物における画線のファインライン化が可能になるとともに、被印刷面上のインキの薄膜の厚みの均一化、薄膜のエッジの尖鋭化が可能になって、薄膜印刷における品質が向上し、この発明は、プリント配線、半導体デバイス、フラットパネル、ディスプレイデバイス等の品質向上に大いに寄与することができる。また、この発明に係るスクリーン印刷版を使用したときは、印刷を繰り返し行なった場合の、インキによる版面の汚れが、従来のスクリーン印刷版に比べて極めて少なくなるため、版面の清掃回数が著しく低減されて、スクリーン印刷における作業能率が向上する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】この発明の1実施例に係るスクリーン印刷版を破断状態で示す部分拡大斜視図である。

【図2】図1に示したスクリーン印刷版を表面側から見た部分拡大平面図である。

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【図3】図1に示したスクリーン印刷版を裏面側から見た部分拡大平面図である。

【図4】図2のIV-IV矢視縦断面図である。

【図5】図1ないし図4に示したスクリーン印刷版を作製する方法の1例を説明するための部分拡大縦断面図である。

【図6】この発明に係るスクリーン印刷版を作製する方法の別の例を説明するための部分拡大縦断面図である。

【図7】同じく、部分拡大縦断面図である。

【図8】図6(B)に対応した部分平面図である。

【図9】図6及び図7に示した作製方法によって得られたスクリーン印刷版を表面側から見た部分拡大平面図である。

【図10】同じく、スクリーン印刷版を裏面側から見た部分拡大平面図である。

【図11】この発明に係るスクリーン印刷版の別の構成例を破断状態で示す部分拡大斜視図である。

【図12】図11に示したスクリーン印刷版を表面側から見た部分拡大平面図である。

【図13】図11に示したスクリーン印刷版を裏面側から見た部分拡大平面図である。

【図14】図12のXIV-XIV矢視縦断面図である。

【図15】図11ないし図14に示した構成のスクリー

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ン印刷版を作製する方法の1例を説明するための部分拡大縦断面図である。

【図16】同じく、部分拡大縦断面図である。

【図17】この発明に係るスクリーン印刷版を使用して印刷を行なっているときの状態を説明するための部分拡大縦断面図である。

【図18】下面に細幅仕切り部だけが形設され微細支柱部が形設されていないスクリーン印刷版を使用して印刷を行なっているときの状態を説明するための部分拡大縦断面図である。

【図19】従来のスクリーン印刷版を使用して印刷を行なっているときの状態を説明するための部分拡大縦断面図である。

【図20】同じく、部分拡大縦断面図である。

【符号の説明】

10、46、60、90 スクリーン印刷版

12、62 開口域

14、48、64、92 微細透孔

16、66 非開口域

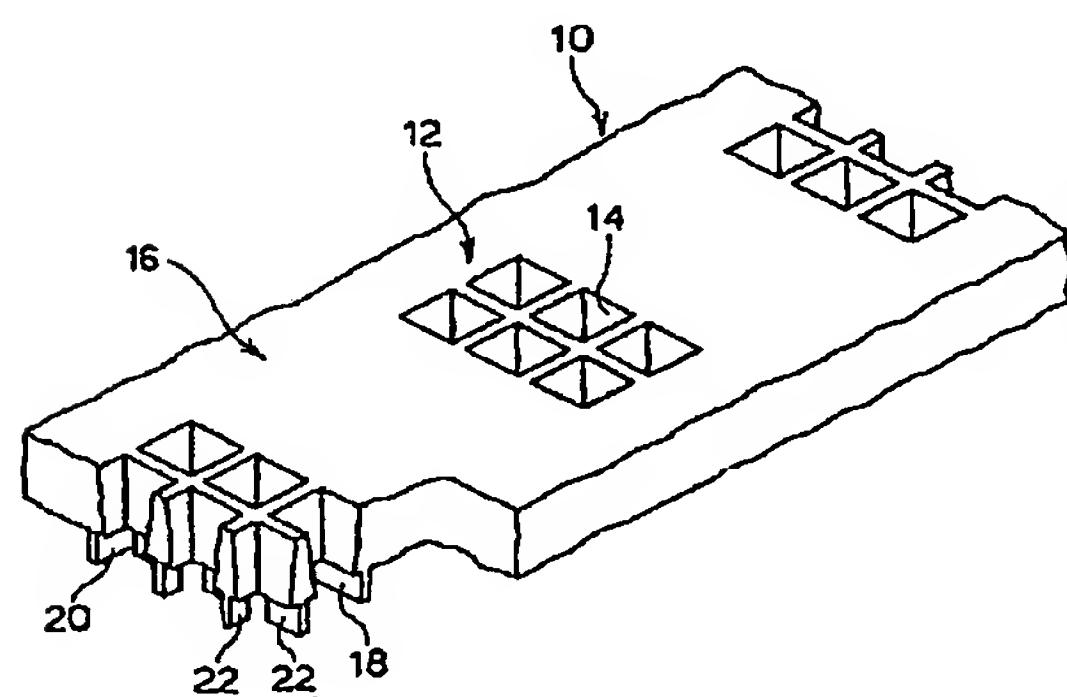
20 18、20、50、68、94 細幅仕切り部

22、52、70、96 微細支柱部

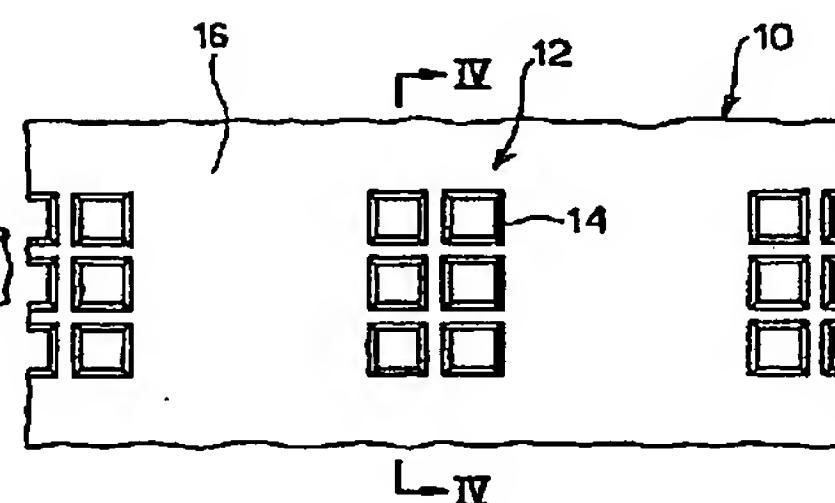
3 ガラス板(被印刷面)

4 インキ

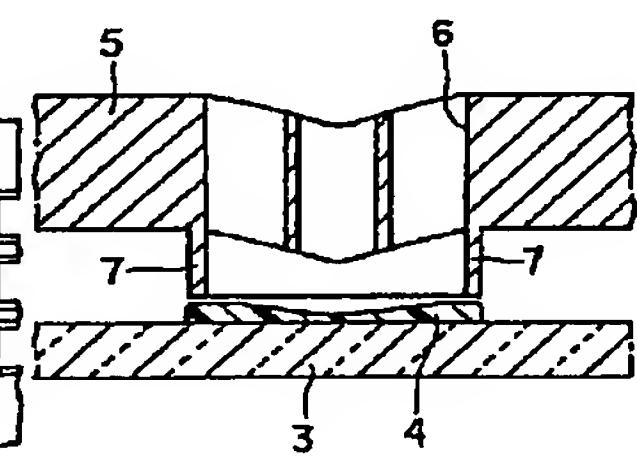
【図1】



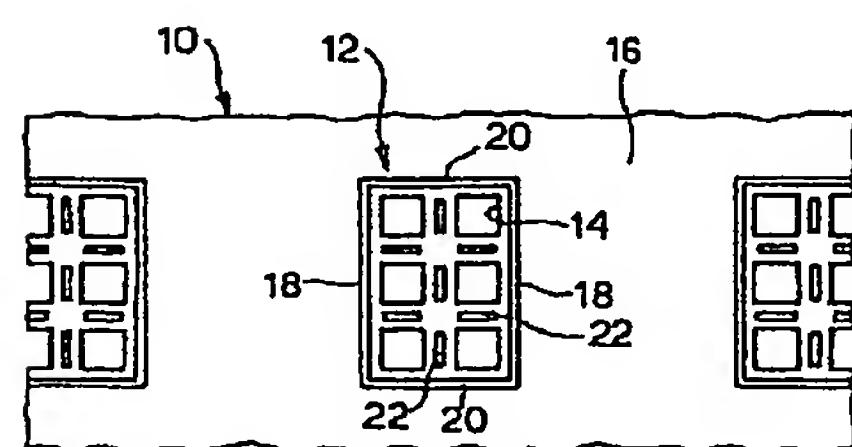
【図2】



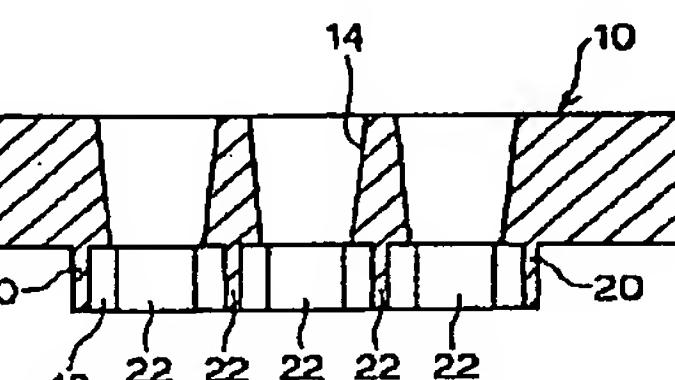
【図18】



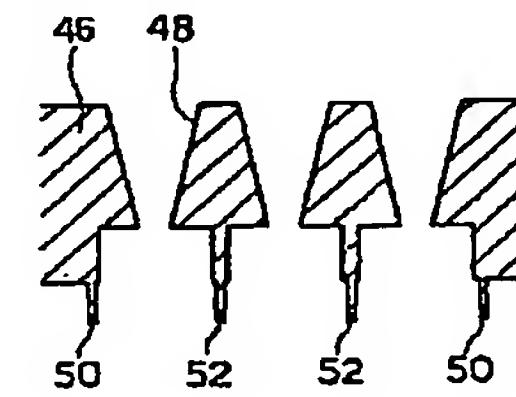
【図3】



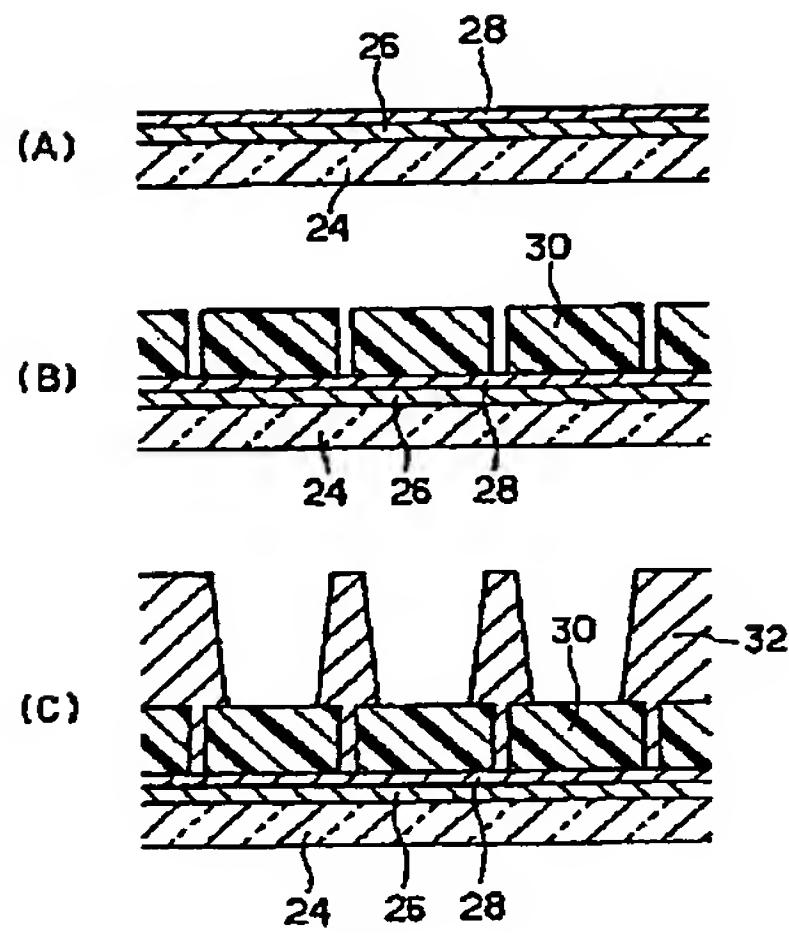
【図4】



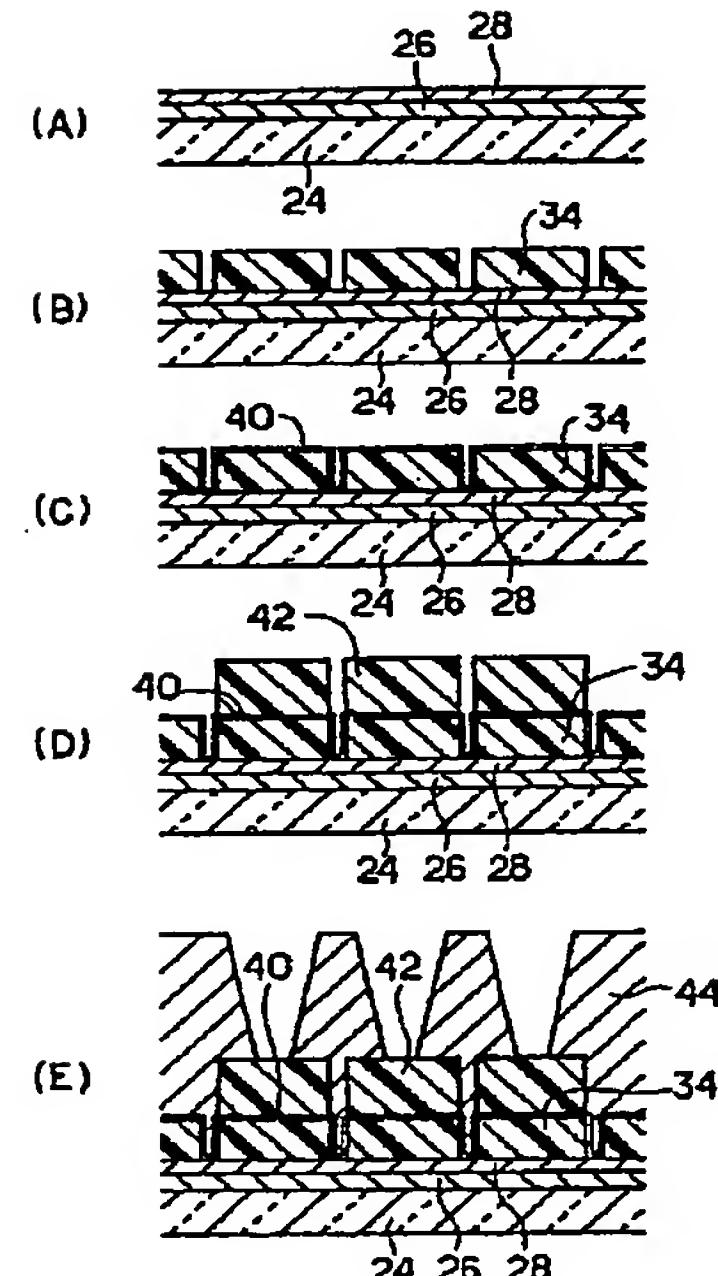
【図7】



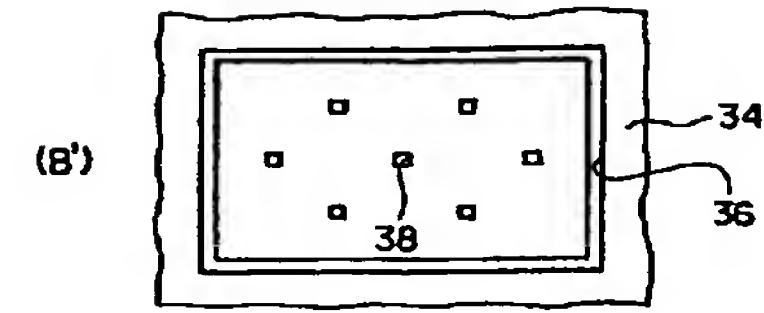
【図5】



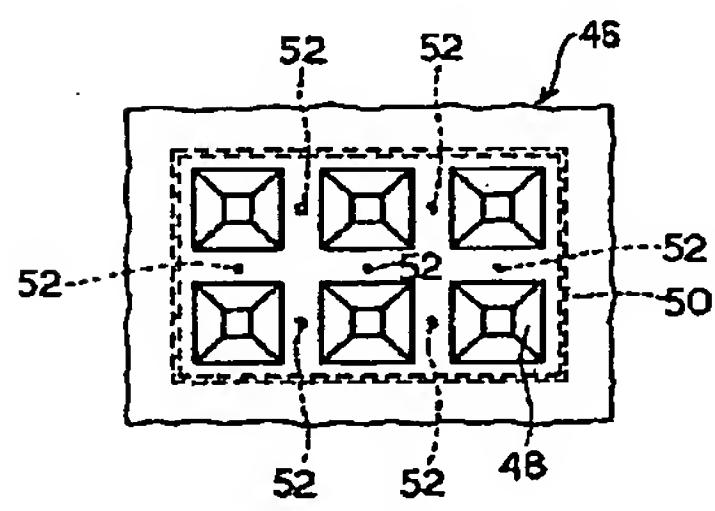
【図6】



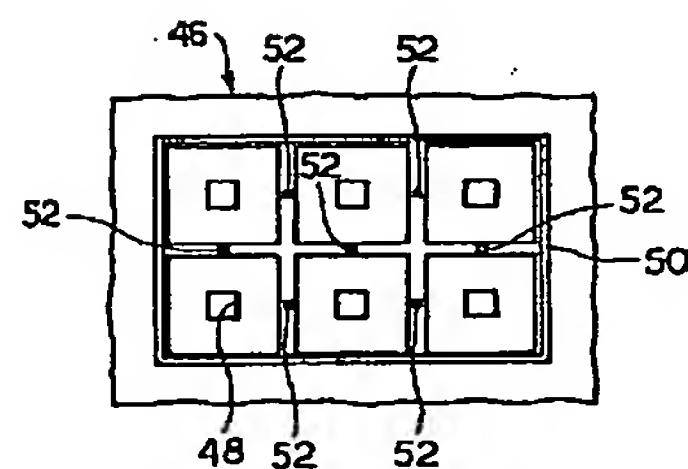
【図8】



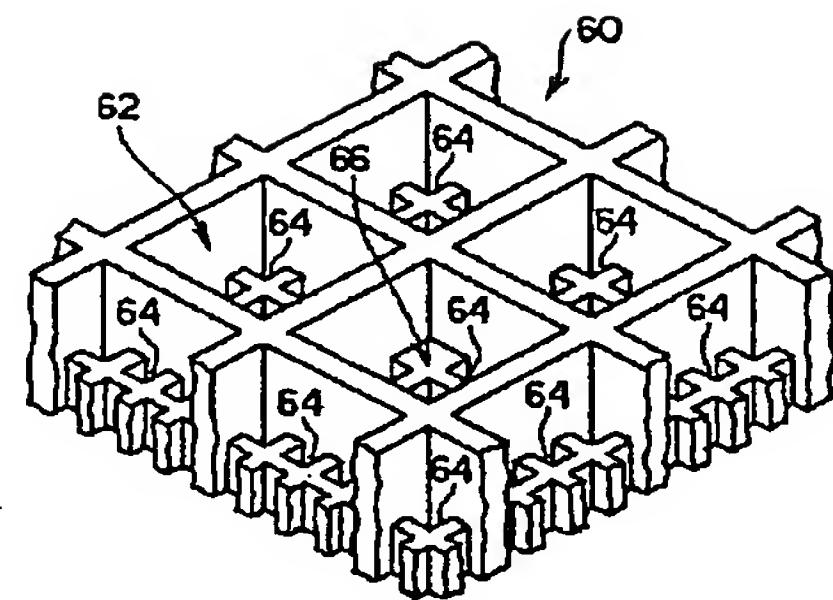
【図9】



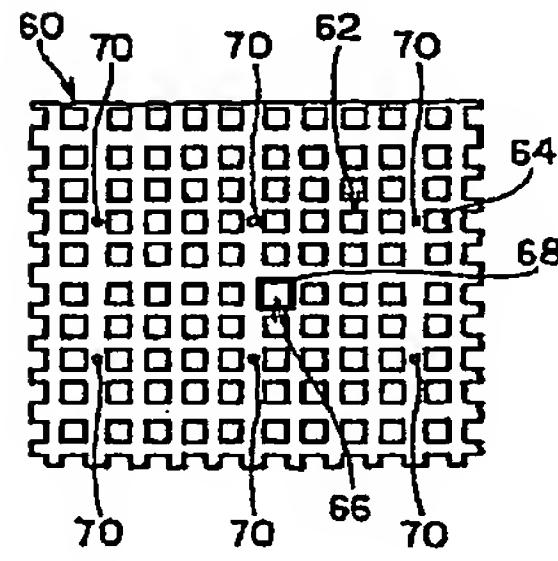
【図10】



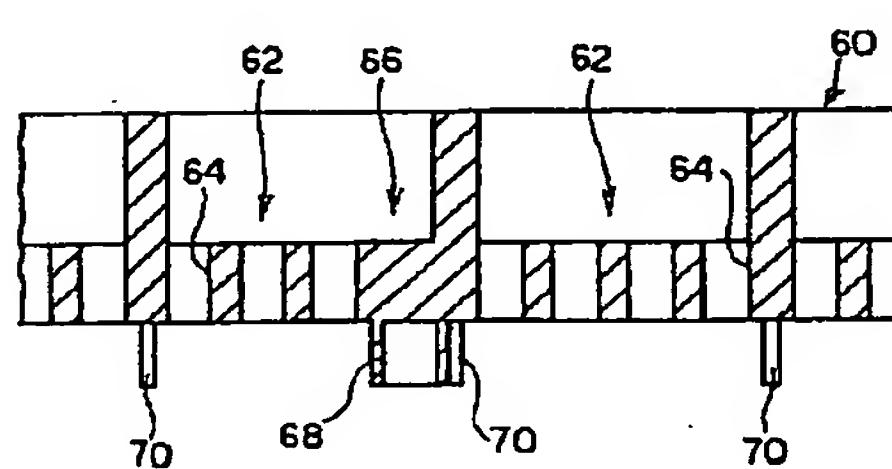
【図11】



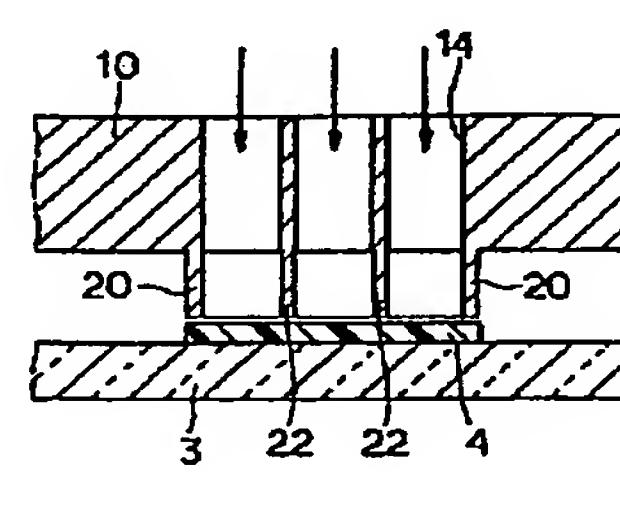
【図13】



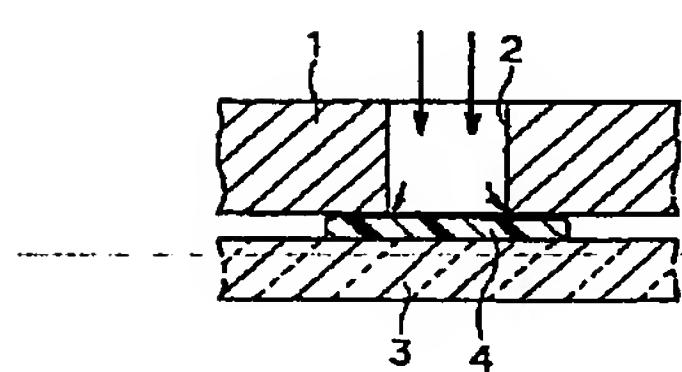
【図14】



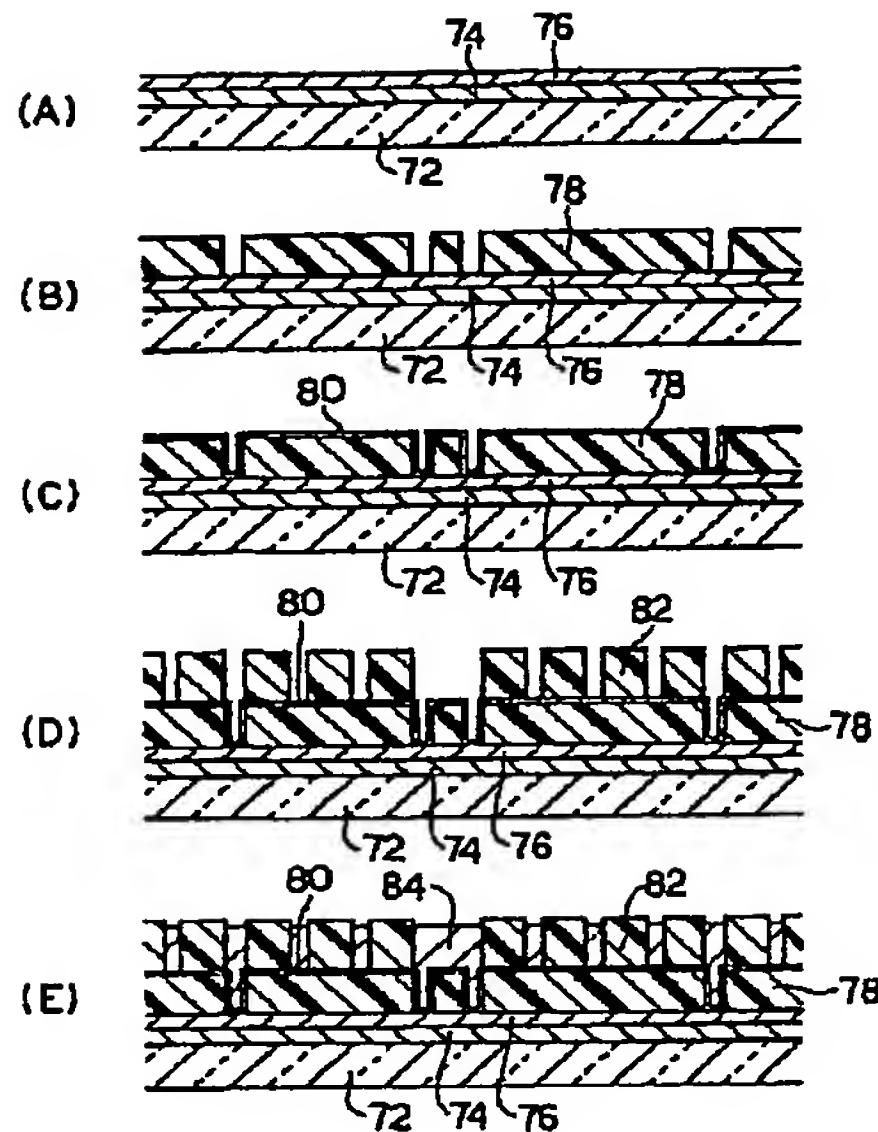
【図17】



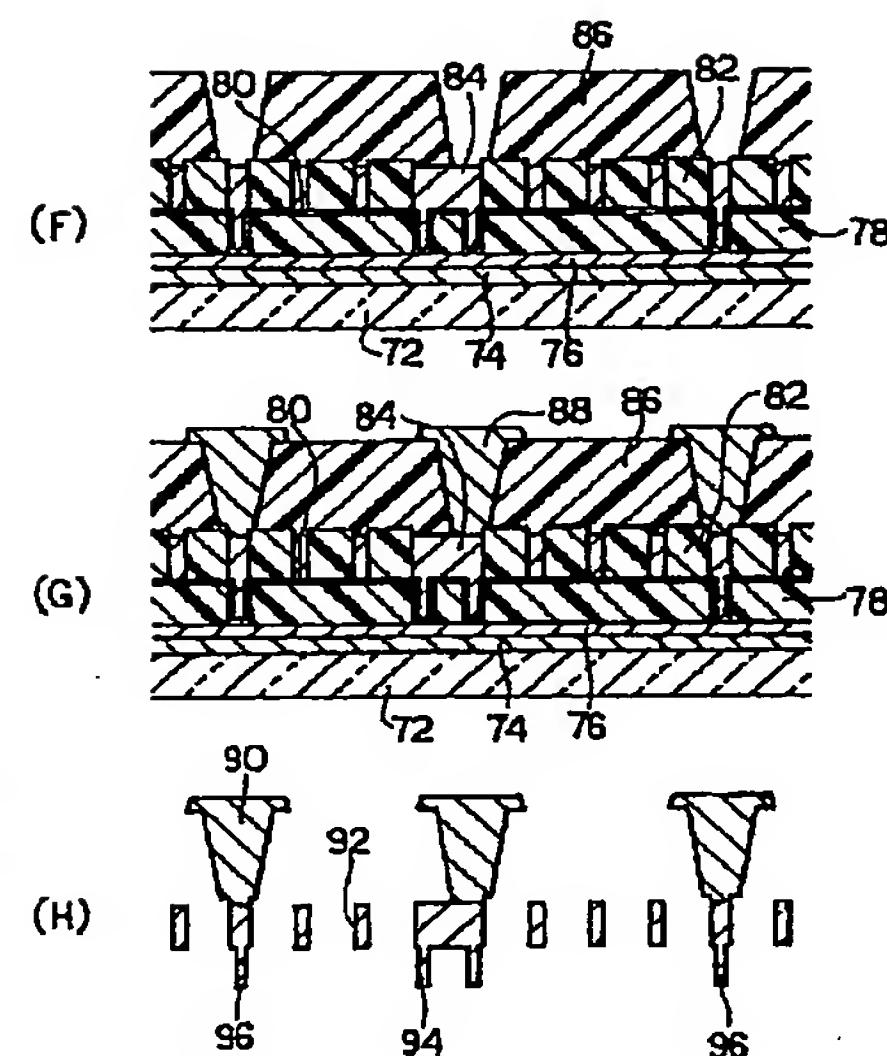
【図19】



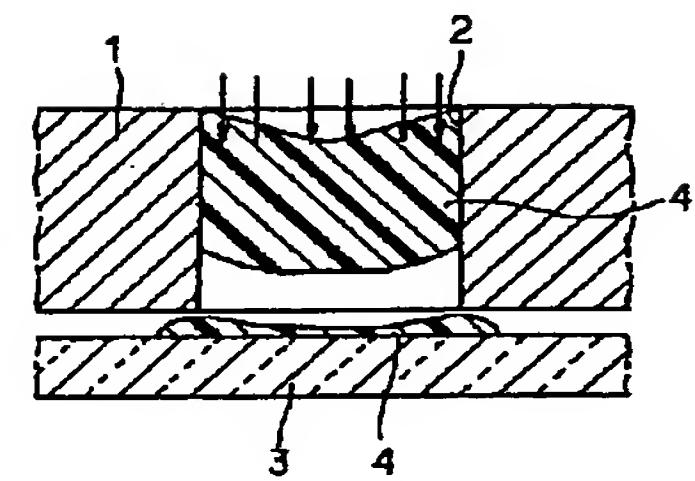
【図15】



【図16】



【図20】



フロントページの続き

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Japanese Patent Laid-open No. HEI 7-81263 A

Publication date : March 28, 1995

Applicant : Dainippon Screen MFG Co., Ltd.

Title : Screen printing plate

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(57) [Abstract]

[Object] To minimize spread of ink transferred to a surface to be printed, to make the degree of spread constant and make a thickness of a thin film of ink on the surface to be printed even, and to sharpen an edge of the thin film, thereby improving quality of thin film printing.

[Configuration] Small width partitioning portions 18, 20 projecting from a lower surface of a screen printing plate 10 at a right angle to the lower surface by a fixed height are integrally formed on the lower surface of the screen printing plate 10 along a peripheral edge of an opening region 12 including a plurality of fine through-holes 14, and fine strut portions 22 projecting from the lower surface to the same height position as lower ends of the small width partitioning portions are integrally formed on portions of the lower surface positioned between adjacent fine through holes except for portions of the lower surface positioned at intersection portion of non-through hole portions in the opening region.

25 [Scope of Claims for Patent]

[Claim 1] A screen printing plate that is formed with a figure or a pattern including an opening region having a plurality of fine through holes and a non-opening region and transfers ink on a surface to be printed through the opening region, wherein a small width partitioning portion projecting from a lower surface (of the screen printing plate) at a right angle to the lower surface along a

peripheral edge of the opening region by a fixed height is integrally formed on the side of the lower surface, and a fine strut portion projecting from the lower surface in a right angle to the lower surface to the same height  
5 position as a lower end of the small width partitioning portion is integrally formed on a portion of the lower surface portion positioned between adjacent ones of the plurality of fine through holes forming the opening region except for a portion of the lower surface positioned at an  
10 intersection portion of non-through hole portions in the opening region.

[Claim 2] The screen printing plate according to claim 1, wherein the fine strut portion is formed in small width plate shape.

15 [Claim 3] The screen printing plate according to claim 1, wherein the fine strut portion is formed in a pin shape.

[Claim 4] The screen printing plate according to claim 1, wherein the non-opening region is formed such that all four sides thereof are surrounded by the opening region, the  
20 small width partitioning portion is formed in a boundary portion between the opening region and the non-opening region, and a portion corresponding to the non-opening region constitutes white spots when ink is transferred on a surface to be printed through the opening region.

25 [Claim 5] The screen printing plate according to claim 4, wherein the fine strut portion is formed in pin shape.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Applicability]

30 The present invention relates to a screen printing plate that is used to transfer ink (varnish) on a surface to be printed such as a substrate to form a thin film having a fine pattern, and the screen printing plate of the

present invention is utilized for manufacturing printed wires, a semiconductor device, a flat panel, a display device, or the like.

[0002]

5 [Conventional Art]

A screen printing is a printing system that, by forming a figure or a pattern including an opening portion and a non-opening portion to manufacture a screen printing plate mainly according to photoengraving process, putting 10 printing ink on the screen printing plate, sliding a squeegee on a screen surface to extrude ink from the opening portion, ink is transferred on a surface to be printed arranged under the screen to transfer a figure or a pattern.

15 [0003] As a screen printing plate used for the screen printing, there is a mesh-like screen surface on which a figure or a pattern is formed using emulsion, a metal mask plate formed by performing etching or the like to a thin plate made from metal such as stainless-steel, a suspended 20 metal mask plate, or the like. For example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. S63-303736 describes a screen printing plate where, for preventing a surface of a material to be printed from being soiled or damaged due to close contact of a whole printing surface of a screen 25 printing plate with a material to be printed at a time of printing, an area of close contact with the material to be printed is remarkably reduced by forming a printing pattern on a mesh-like screen surface using emulsion to form undulation on the printing surface. Japanese Patent 30 Application Laid-open No. S64-87249 discloses a metal mask plate for screen printing that comprises a nickel coated film formed by electrolytic deposition, and is formed with an opening pattern having a plurality of mask opening

portions and formed with projections on a lower surface which contacts with a material to be printed, the projections being positioned at peripheral edges of the mask opening portions. When screen printing for a fine 5 line is performed using these screen printing plates, thin film printing is ordinarily performed. The term "thin film printing" in this text refers to a case that the thickness of ink transferred on a surface to be printed is about 200  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.

10 [0004]

[Problem to be solved by the Invention]

However, even if the thin film printing is performed using a conventional screen printing plate, ink spreads on a surface to be printed, which results in difficulty in 15 fine line printing. Fig. 19 is a partially enlarged vertical sectional view for explaining a state caused at this time.

[0005] In Fig. 19, ink put on an upper surface of a screen printing plate 1 is extruded toward a lower surface of the 20 printing plate 1 through an opening portion 2 in the printing plate 1 as shown by arrows so that ink 4 is transferred to a surface of, for example, a glass plate 3, which is a surface to be printed in a thin film shape. At this time, the ink 4 spreads on a surface of the glass 25 plate 3 on the side of a lower surface of the screen printing plate 1 in a horizontal direction. There is not so much difference in degree of spread of the ink 4 between the mesh-like screen and the metal mask screen, where the degree of spread is, for example, about 50  $\mu\text{m}$  from an edge 30 of the opening portion 2 in the screen printing plate 1. Further, the state of spread of the ink 4 is not constant, and it varies depending on the position of the ink. As a result, a boundary line between an ink adhesion portion and

an ink non-adhesion portion on a printed material becomes undulated and unclear, which results in quality lowering of a product such as a printed wire, a semiconductor device, or a flat panel.

5 [0006] The problem such as described above cannot be solved even if a screen printing plate such as described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open Nos. S63-303736 or S64-87249 is used. That is, the screen printing plate described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. S63-10 303736 has undulation on its printing surface, but the undulation is formed to solve a problem inherent to the screen printing plate where a printing pattern is formed using emulsion, namely, prevent a surface of a material to be printed from being soiled or damaged due to close 15 contact of the printing surface with a material to be printed, where spread of ink on the material to be printed due to projections formed on the printing surface cannot be suppressed. Though the screen printing plate described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. S64-87249 has a 20 projection formed on the side of a printing surface positioned at a peripheral edge of a mask opening portion, it is not intentionally formed but it is formed necessarily due to a manufacturing process for the screen printing plate using an electroforming technique. The projection 25 generally has a height of only about 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , and spread of ink on the material to be printed cannot be suppressed by the projection.

[0007] As described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. S64-87249, in a screen printing plate where each 30 of a plurality of opening portions constituting an opening pattern is formed of a single through hole as shown in Fig. 20, when ink 4 is extruded from an opening portion 2 by causing a squeegee to slide on a screen surface, flexure

occurs at a central portion of the opening portion 2 of a printing plate 1 and a thickness of a thin film of the ink 4 transferred on a surface of the material to be printed 3 becomes thinner at a portion corresponding to the central 5 portion of the opening portion 2 than at a portion corresponding to a peripheral edge portion thereof, which results in a problem that a print thickness lacks in evenness.

[0008] The present invention has been made in view of 10 these circumstances and an object thereof is to provide a screen printing plate where, when thin film printing is performed by screen printing, spread of ink transferred on a surface to be printed is minimized and the degree of the spread is made constant, the thickness of a thin film of 15 ink on the surface to be printed is made even, and an edge of the thin film is sharpened so that improvement in quality of the thin film printing can be achieved.

[0009]

[Means for solving the Problem]

20 In the present invention, a small width partitioning portion projecting from a lower surface of a screen printing plate at a right angle to the lower surface along a peripheral edge of an opening region having a plurality of fine through holes by a fixed height is integrally 25 formed on the side of the lower surface and a fine strut portion projecting from the lower surface in a right angle to the lower surface to the same height position as a lower end of the small width partitioning portion is integrally formed on a portion of the lower surface portion positioned 30 between adjacent ones of the plurality of fine through holes forming the opening region except for a portion of the lower surface positioned at an intersection portion of non-through hole portions in the opening region, where the

fine strut portion is formed in small width plate-like shape or pin-like shape.

[0010] In a screen printing plate for printing white spots, a non-opening region is formed such that all four sides 5 thereof are surrounded by the opening region, the small width partitioning portion is formed in a boundary portion between the opening region and the non-opening region, and a portion corresponding to the non-opening region constitutes white spots when ink is transferred on a 10 surface to be printed through the opening region.

[0011]

[Operation] In the screen printing plate according to the present invention, since the small width partitioning portion is formed on the side of the lower surface opposed 15 to a surface to be printed along the peripheral edge of the opening region, spread, in a horizontal direction, of ink supplied on the surface to be printed via the opening region is restricted by the small width partitioning portion, so that the spread of ink can be suppressed to the 20 minimum. In the screen printing plate, since its lower surface does not plane-contact with or plane-approach to a surface to be printed like the conventional art but it line-contacts with or line-approaches to the surface to be printed via a lower end portion of the small width 25 partitioning portion, the degree of spread of ink on the surface to be printed becomes constant, so that a boundary line between an ink adhesion portion and an ink non-adhesion portion in a printed material is sharpened. Since 30 the lower surface of the screen printing plate according to the present invention does not plane-contact with a surface to be printed like the conventional art, it line-contacts with or line-approaches to the surface to be printed at the lower end portion of the small width partitioning portion,

even if printing is performed repeatedly, blot of a plate face due to ink is remarkably reduced.

[0012] On the other hand, in the screen printing plate, since the opening region is formed from a plurality of fine through holes and the fine strut portion whose lower end position is set to the same height as a lower end position of the small width partitioning portion is integrally formed on a portion of the lower surface positioned between adjacent fine through holes, when ink is extruded from the plurality of fine through holes by causing a squeegee to slide on the screen surface, a lower end of the fine strut portion abuts on a surface to be printed, so that the printing plate is supported not to be flexed at the opening region. Therefore, the thickness of the thin film of ink transferred to the surface to be printed does not vary depending on respective portions of the thin film. Since the fine strut portion is not formed on a lower surface of the intersection portion of the non-through hole portions which is relatively spaced from each fine through hole within the opening region, ink supplied to the surface to be printed via the plurality of fine through holes easily flows to a position just below the intersection portion of the non-through holes. When the lower surface of the printing plate is spaced from the surface to be printed after squeezing, ink flows to a trace of the fine strut portion from surroundings thereof, so that a recess is prevented from being locally formed on the thin film of ink formed on the surface to be printed. Ink transferred on the surface to be printed is backed up at the peripheral edge of the opening region by the small width partitioning portion and a wall of ink extending along the small width partitioning portion is formed so that an edge of the thin film of ink is sharpened.

[0013]

[Embodiments] Embodiments of the present invention are described with reference to the drawings.

[0014] Figs. 1 to 4 depict a first embodiment of the present invention, where Fig. 1 is a partially enlarged perspective view of a screen printing plate in a fracture state, Fig. 2 is a partially enlarged plan view of the screen printing plate, viewed from a surface side thereof, Fig. 3 is a partially enlarged plan view of the screen printing plate, viewed from a back surface side thereof, and Fig. 4 is a vertically sectional view of the screen printing plate, viewed in a direction of arrows along line IV-IV in Fig. 2.

[0015] A screen printing plate 10 is formed from metal material such as nickel (Ni). Since the screen printing plate 10 is required for strength and accuracy, it is necessary to perform plating with high tension and low elongation based upon addition of gloss agent when the screen printing plate 10 is formed utilizing, for example, Ni plating. A figure or pattern including opening region 12 where a plurality of fine through holes 14 are bored and arranged in parallel in a matrix is formed in the screen printing plate 10 and a non-opening region 16 other than the opening regions 12. A pair of small width partitioning portions 18 and 18, or 20 and 20 corresponding to a lengthwise direction or a crosswise direction are integrally formed on a lower surface of the screen printing plate 10 in parallel with each other along a peripheral edge of each opening region 12 so as to surround the opening region 12. The small width partitioning portions 18 and 20 project from a lower surface at a right angle to the lower surface by a constant height. The widths of the small width partitioning portions 18 and 20 are, for

example, 15  $\mu\text{m}$  or less, and it is preferably to be nearer to 0. The heights of the small width partitioning portions 18 and 20 are preferably, for example, about 5 to 30  $\mu\text{m}$ . On the side of the lower surface of the screen printing plate 10, a plate-shaped fine strut portion 22 with a small width projecting at a right angle to the lower surface is integrally formed between adjacent fine width through holes 14. The fine strut portion 22 is formed to project to the same height position as the lower ends of the small width partitioning portions 18 and 20, but no fine strut portion 22 is not formed at a portion of the lower surface positioned at an intersection portion of non-through holes within the opening region 12. A distance between respective opposing end portions of two fine strut portions 22 arranged serially via the intersection portion of non-through holes within the opening region 12 is set to, for example, about 20 to 300  $\mu\text{m}$ . A spacing of, for example, about 10 to 300  $\mu\text{m}$  is set between opposing end portions of each of the small width partitioning portions 18 and 20 and the fine strut portion 22. The width of the plate-shaped fine strut portion 22 with a small width is set to, for example, 15  $\mu\text{m}$  or less. As described later, when the fine strut portion is formed in pin shape, it is formed, for example, that a bottom face thereof has a dimension of 20  $\mu\text{m} \times 20 \mu\text{m}$  or less.

[0016] Fig. 17 is a partially enlarged vertical sectional view for explaining a state where printing is performed using a squeegee (not shown) while the screen printing plate 10 according to the present invention is used. In Fig. 17, ink is extruded from the fine through holes 14 within the opening regions of the screen printing plate 10 in an arrow direction to be transferred on a surface of the

glass plate 3 in a thin film manner corresponding to the shape of the opening regions, but spread of ink 4 on the glass plate 3 is restricted by the small width partitioning portions 20 and 20 and flowing of the ink 4 is stopped at 5 most at outer edges of the small width partitioning portions 20 and 20. Accordingly, the spread of ink can be suppressed in a range of about 20 to 30  $\mu\text{m}$ , especially, to about 10  $\mu\text{m}$  under the best condition. Since flowing of ink 4 on the glass plate 3 is backed up by the small width 10 partitioning portions 20 linearly projecting from the lower surface of the screen printing plate 10, the degree of spread to ink is made constant, so that an edge of an image line transferred on the glass plate 3 or the like is sharpened. No fine strut portion 22 is formed at a lower 15 portion of an intersection portion of non-through hole portions within the opening region, and the fine strut portion 22 is formed between adjacent fine through holes 14 but no fine strut portion is formed near the small width 20 partitioning portions 18 and 20, so that ink 4 supplied on the glass plate 3 through a plurality of fine through holes 14 easily flows to positions just below these portions. When the lower surface of the screen printing plate 10 is separated from the surface of the glass plate 3 after 25 printing, ink rapidly flows into a trace of the fine strut portion 22 from around the trace.

[0017] In the screen printing plate 10, when a downward force is applied to the screen printing plate 10 from a squeegee during printing, respective lower ends of the fine strut portion 22 integrally formed on the lower surface 30 between adjacent fine through holes 14 abut on the surface of the glass plate 3. Thereby, since the screen printing plate 10 is supported so as not to flex in the opening region, the thickness of a thin film of ink 4 transferred

on the surface of the glass plate 3 does not vary depending on respective portions of the thin film. On the other hand, as shown in Fig. 18, in a screen printing plate 5 where only small width partitioning portions 7 are formed on a 5 lower surface thereof and no fine strut portion is formed on a portion of the lower surface positioned between adjacent fine through holes 6, flexure occurs at an opening region during printing, so that the thickness of a thin film of ink4 transferred on a surface of a glass plate 3 becomes thinner at a central portion thereof than at a 10 peripheral portion thereof. On the other hand, it is difficult to maintain tension level of the screen printing plate 5 not to flex at the opening region during printing.

[0018] One example of a method for manufacturing a screen 15 printing plate, such as the constitution described above, is explained with reference to Fig. 5.

[0019] As shown in Fig. 5(A), first, a silver (Ag) coating film 28 is coated and formed on a surface of an electrically conductive glass plate (a metal plate such as 20 a stainless-steel plate may be used) obtained by coating and forming indium tin oxide (ITO) 26 on a surface of a glass plate 24 utilizing sputter (or deposition), and a resist film 30 where faces of the Ag coating film 28 at portions where the small width partitioning portion and the 25 plurality of fine strut portions are formed have been exposed is coated and formed via respective steps of photoresist liquid applying, drying, cooling (naturally laid) → close contact printing → developing → water washing → drying according to an ordinary procedure, as 30 shown in Fig. 5(B). As shown in Fig. 5(C), Ni is then deposited on the exposed faces of the Ag coating film 28 according to Ni plating and Ni layers are grown to cover the resist films 30 near the portions where the small width

partitioning portion and the fine strut portion are formed so that they form one piece mesh-like Ni layer as a whole. After the Ni layer 32 is grown to have such a thickness that the mesh-like portions are not damaged during printing, 5 water washing is performed. Finally, the resist layer 30 is dissolved, the Ag coating film 28 is dissolved, and the Ni layer 32 is released from the electrically conductive glass plate, so that there is provided the screen printing plate 10 that is formed from Ni material, where the 10 pattern-like opening region is formed from a plurality of fine through holes 14 and the small width partitioning portions 18 and 20 and the plurality of fine strut portions 22 are integrally formed on the lower surface of the printing plate, as shown in Fig. 1 to Fig. 4.

15 [0020] One example of a method for manufacturing a screen printing plate integrally formed on a lower surface of the printing plate with a pin-like fine strut portion is explained with reference to Figs. 6 to 8.

[0021] As shown in Fig. 6(A), an Ag coating film 28 is 20 firstly coated and formed on a surface of an electrically conductive glass plate obtained by coating and forming ITO 26 on a surface of a glass plate 24 according to sputter and a resist film 34 where faces of the Ag coating film 28 at portions where the small width partitioning portion and 25 the plurality of fine strut portions are formed have been exposed is coated and formed via respective steps of photoresist liquid applying, drying, printing, developing, water washing, and drying according to an ordinary procedure, as shown in Fig. 6(B). At this time, as shown 30 in Fig. 8 (B'), which depicts a partial plan view corresponding to Fig. 6(B), a small width deep groove 36 is formed in a rectangular shape at a portion where a the small width partitioning portion are formed and a plurality

of fine deep holes 38 are formed at portions where fine strut portions are formed on the resist film 34. An Ag coating film 40 is then coated so as to cover a whole surface of the resist film 34 according to Ag sputter (or 5 Ag deposition), as shown in Fig. 6(C), so that electric conductivity is applied to the surface. Subsequently, a resist film 42 covering the faces of the Ag coating film 40 positioned at portions corresponding to the fine through holes in the opening region is coated and formed via 10 respective steps of photoresist liquid applying, drying, cooling (naturally laid) → alignment close contact printing → developing → water washing → drying, as shown in Fig. 6(D). As shown in Fig. 6(E), an Ni layer 44 is formed on the Ag coating film 40 according to Ni plating 15 and water washing is performed. Finally, the resist films 34 and 42 are dissolved, the Ag coating films 28 and 40 are dissolved, and the Ni layer 44 is released from the electrically conductive glass plate, so that a screen printing plate 46 that is formed from Ni material, where 20 the pattern-like opening region is formed from a plurality of fine through holes 48 and small width partitioning portions 50 and a plurality of fine strut portions 52 are integrally formed on the lower surface of the printing plate, as shown in Fig. 7(F). Fig. 9 is a partially 25 enlarged plan view of the screen printing plate 46, viewed from a surface side thereof and Fig. 10 is a partially enlarged plan view of the screen printing plate 46, viewed from a back face side thereof.

[0022] Figs. 11 to 14 depict one example of a screen printing plate used to print a reverse dot (a white spot), where Fig. 11 is a partially enlarged perspective view depicting a screen printing plate in a fracture state, Fig. 12 is a partially enlarged plan view, viewed from a surface

of the screen printing plate, Fig. 13 is a partially enlarged plan view, viewed from a back face of the screen printing plate, and Fig. 14 is a vertical sectional view, viewed in a direction of arrows along line XIV-XIV of Fig. 5 12.

[0023] In a screen printing plate 60, an opening region 62 is formed by boring many fine through holes 64 and a non-opening region 66 that is surrounded by the opening region 62 is formed. The non-opening region 66 in the screen 10 printing plate 60 corresponds to white spots occurring when ink is transferred to a surface to be printed through the opening region 62. A small width partitioning portion 68 is integrally formed on a lower surface of the screen printing plate 60 along a peripheral edge of the opening 15 region 62, in other words, a boundary portion between the opening region 62 and the non-opening region 66 so as to project at a right angle to the lower surface. A plurality of fine strut portions 70 are integrally formed on a lower surface of a non-through hole portion in the opening region 20 62 so as to project from the lower surface to the same height position as a lower end of the small width partitioning portion 68 at a right angle to the lower surface. The fine strut portion 70 is formed in pin shape in this embodiment. The fine strut portion 70 is not 25 formed on a lower surface of an intersection portion of the non-through hole portions within the opening region 62. One example of a method for manufacturing a screen printing plate having a constitution shown in Figs. 11 to 14 is explained with reference to Figs. 15 and 16.

30 [0024] As shown in Fig. 15(A), an Ag coating film 76 is firstly coated and formed on a surface of an electrically conductive glass plate obtained by coating and forming ITO 74 on a surface of a glass plate 72 (a metal plate such as

a stainless-steel plate may be used) according to sputter (or deposition) and a resist film 78 where faces of the Ag coating film 76 at portions where the small width partitioning portion and the plurality of fine strut 5 portions are formed have been exposed is coated and formed via respective steps of photoresist liquid applying, drying, cooling (naturally laid) → direct lithography according to electron beam irradiation (close contact printing may be preformed) → developing → water washing → drying 10 according to an ordinary procedure, as shown in Fig. 15(B). An Ag coating film 80 is then coated so as to cover a whole surface of the resist film 78 according to Ag sputter (or Ag deposition), as shown in Fig. 15(C), so that electric conductivity is applied to the surface. Subsequently, a 15 resist film 82 covering the faces of the Ag coating film 80 positioned at portions corresponding to the fine through holes in the opening region is coated and formed via respective steps of photoresist liquid applying, drying, cooling (naturally laid) → alignment close contact 20 printing → developing → water washing → drying, as shown in Fig. 15(D). As shown in Fig. 15(E), an Ni layer 84 is formed on the Ag coating film 80 according to Ni plating and a surface thereof is water-washed and dried. Subsequently, a resist film 86 covering the resist film 82 25 formed on the face of the coating film 80 positioned at a portion corresponding to the fine through hole in the opening region and a portion of the Ni layer 84 positioned except for a portion corresponding to the non-opening region and portions where the plurality of fine strut 30 portions are formed is coated and formed via respective steps of photoresist liquid applying, drying, cooling (naturally laid) → alignment close contact printing →

developing → water washing → drying, as shown in Fig. 16(F). After surface treatment is performed on an exposed face of the Ni layer 84 using perchloric acid, an Ni layer 88 is formed on the exposed face of the Ni layer 84

5 according to Ni plating, as shown in Fig. 16(G) and water-washing is performed. Finally, the respective resist films 78, 82, and 86 are dissolved, the Ag coating films 76 and 80 are dissolved, and the Ni layers 84 and 88 are released from the electrically conductive glass plate. As a result,

10 as shown in Fig. 16(H), a screen printing plate 90 that is formed from Ni material, where the pattern-like opening region is formed from a plurality of fine through holes 92, a small width partitioning portion 94 is integrally formed on a lower surface of a boundary portion positioned between

15 the non-opening region and the opening region and constituting white spots on a surface to be printed at a printing time, and a plurality of fine strut portions 96 are integrally formed on a lower surface of a non-through hole portion of the opening region is obtained.

20 [0025]

#### [Effect of the Invention]

Since the present invention is constituted and operates as described above, when screen printing is performed using the screen printing plate according to the

25 present invention, spread of ink transferred on a surface to be printed is minimized, the degree of the spread is made constant, fining of an image line on a printed matter is made possible, and evenness of the thickness of a thin film of ink on a surface to be printed and sharpening of an

30 edge of the thin film are made possible, so that quality of thin film printing is improved. The present invention can largely contribute to quality improvement of a print wire, a semiconductor device, a flat panel, a display device, or

the like. When the screen printing plate according to the present invention is used, since blot of a plate face due to ink caused when printing is performed repeatedly is considerably reduced as compared with the conventional 5 screen printing plate, the number of cleaning times for the plate face is remarkably reduced so that working efficiency in screen printing is improved.

[Brief Description of Drawings]

[Fig. 1] A partially enlarged perspective view of a screen 10 printing plate according to a first embodiment of the present invention in a fracture state.

[Fig. 2] A partially enlarged plan view of the screen printing plate shown in Fig. 1, viewed from a surface side thereof.

15 [Fig. 3] A partially enlarged plan view of the screen printing plate shown in Fig. 1, viewed from a back surface side thereof.

[Fig. 4] A vertically sectioned view of the screen printing plate, viewed in a direction of arrows along line 20 IV-IV in Fig. 2.

[Fig. 5] A partially vertical enlarged sectional view for explaining one example of a method for manufacturing the screen printing plate shown in Figs. 1 to 4.

25 [Fig. 6] A partially enlarged vertical sectional view for explaining another example of the method for manufacturing the screen printing plate according to the present invention.

30 [Fig. 7] A partially enlarged vertical sectional view for explaining another example of the method for manufacturing the screen printing plate according to the present invention.

[Fig. 8] A partial plan view corresponding to Fig. 6(B).

[Fig. 9] A partially enlarged plan view of a screen printing plate obtained according to the manufacturing method shown in Figs. 6 and 7, viewed from a surface side thereof.

5 [Fig. 10] A partially enlarged plan view of the screen printing plate obtained according to the manufacturing method shown in Figs. 6 and 7, viewed from a back face side thereof.

[Fig. 11] A partially enlarged perspective view of another 10 constitution example of a screen printing plate according to the present invention in a fracture state.

[Fig. 12] A partially enlarged plan view of the screen printing plate shown in Fig. 11, viewed from a surface side thereof.

15 [Fig. 13] A partially enlarged plan view of the screen printing plate shown in Fig. 11, viewed from a back face side thereof.

[Fig. 14] A vertical sectional view of the screen printing plate in Fig. 12, viewed in a direction of arrows along 20 line XIV-XIV.

[Fig. 15] A partially enlarged vertical sectional view for explaining one example of a method for manufacturing a screen printing plate having a constitution shown in Figs. 11 to 14.

25 [Fig. 16] A partially enlarged vertical sectional view for explaining the above example.

[Fig. 17] A partially enlarged vertical sectional view for explaining a state that printing is performed using the screen printing plate according to the present invention.

30 [Fig. 18] A partially enlarged vertical sectional view for explaining a state that printing is performed using a screen printing plate where only a small width partitioning

portion is formed on a lower surface thereof but a fine strut portion is not formed thereon.

[Fig. 19] A partially enlarged vertical sectional view for explaining a state that printing is performed using a 5 conventional screen printing plate.

[Fig. 20] A partially enlarged vertical sectional view for explaining the above state.

[Explanations of Letters or Numerals]

10, 46, 60, 90      Screen printing plate

10 12, 62      Opening region

14, 48, 64, 92      Fine width through hole

16, 66      Non-opening region

18, 20, 50, 68, 94      Small width partitioning portion

22, 52, 70, 96      Fine strut portion

15 3      Glass plate (printed face)

4      Ink

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